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A RED LETTER DAY

FOR THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROOSEVELT AT CHARLESTON

The Battle City Turns Out to Give a Warm Welcome—The President Delighted With His Reception—He Greatly Enjoys the Day—A Sail Around the Harbor on the Algonquin—Fort Sumter Visited—The Banquet Last Night—The President's Speech—A Reception to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Charleston, S. C., April 8.—The hope of President Roosevelt that he might see sunshine in the morning was fully realized. The downpour of rain which had marked the trip almost from the moment of departure had ceased; the heavy black clouds disappeared and the day broke with a cloudless sky. The journey to Charleston was made entirely without accident. To guard against any possibility of this nature the Southern railway officials sent a pilot engine ahead of the president's special. Every detail of the trip was carried out under the direction of Colonel L. S. Brown, general agent, who accompanied the party from Washington.

The president and Mrs. Roosevelt were early risers and welcomed the sunshine as it made it possible to carry out the programme which had been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors.

The president retired last night before the state line of North Carolina was reached.

At Summerville twenty-two miles from Charleston, the party was met by a special committee, headed by Mayor Smith, Captain F. W. Wagner, president of the exposition and J. J. Hemphill, who accompanied the president on the remainder of the journey.

All Charleston was up and out this morning to do honor to the president and from the time of arrival within the corporate limits of the city to boarding the steamer it was a continuous ovation.

The president's train reached Charleston at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on time. The party did not come into the city, but left the train five miles out where trolley cars were waiting to convey them to the naval station to take the revenue cutter for a tour of the harbor.

The president's immediate party went directly to the naval station where they were joined in a few moments by members of the reception committee and invited guests from the city. A guard of thirty militiamen was stationed about the approaches to the station and stood at present-arms as the president landed. At the naval station fifty men of the militia were posted, maintaining picket lines about the reservation, and none was allowed within the lines except such as had special passes.

The president and his party were shown about the station and were then conducted to the pier where the revenue cutter Algonquin was in waiting.

As the president set foot on the deck, the flag of the commander-in-chief of the army and navy was raised, and the gun salutes were fired. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired. In the stream the cutters Forward and Hamilton were lying, and further down toward the city were the cruiser Cincinnati and the training ships Topeka and Lancaster.

After the committee and guests had gone aboard, the Algonquin started on a tour of the harbor. Passing down Cooper river a fine view of the city and the opening of the bay was presented. The weather was perfect. There was not a cloud in the sky and a gentle breeze blew from the ocean with just a bracing touch in it, not chilly enough to require overcoats.

Passing into the bay, the Algonquin came abreast of the cruiser Cincinnati whose decks were manned with her crew, as well as the Topeka and the Lancaster. As the president's vessel passed each ship, a salute of twenty guns was fired. Off the fortifications of Sullivan's Island the Algonquin was greeted with the same welcome and she passed out to the ocean with bay streamers amid a chorus of guns.

Just a little run to the sea and the Algonquin turned about and re-entered the harbor, passing around historic Fort Sumter. While steaming up the bay luncheon was served on the revenue cutter. A short run was made up the Ashley river, giving a view of the city's western waterfront and then the ship was headed back for the landing where a troop of the Charleston Light Dragoons was in waiting to escort the president to his headquarters at the St. John hotel.

All the arrangements were excellent and there was not a break in the programme. The president seemed in high spirits and entered with keen zest into all the features of the occasion.

Visits Fort Sumter.

The president accompanied by a few of his party and members of the reception committee, boarded a small steamer which came alongside the revenue cutter and were taken over to Fort Sumter. A company of artillery was standing at attention when the president landed and immediately commenced a gun drill with the immense 12-inch disappearing gun. A tour was made through the fort. A small hurricane was blowing at the time and although the president was wearing a soft hat it was caught and went soaring into the air, the president making a vain effort to catch it. Private Frederick Dent, of the artillery corps came to the rescue and quickly recovered it. President Roosevelt grasped him by the hand and thanked him most cordially. He also commended the men on their expert handling of the guns.

Upon arriving at the wharf the president, escorted by a troop of cavalry, was driven to the residence of Andrew Simonds, where an informal reception was held and a buffet lunch served, after which the party was escorted to the

St. John's hotel and a brief rest taken, preparatory to attending the banquet at the Charleston hotel.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Reception.

Mrs. Roosevelt's reception at the St. John's hotel tonight was the most brilliant affair in the recent social history of this city. The St. John's, or the old "Mills house," as it is still called, by Charlestonians of the old regime, was in ante-bellum days the scene of many notable gatherings of the ultra exclusive society people, but for many years the ballroom has been deserted. The hostelry has been brought to its former standard with the advent of the exposition and the first lady in the land was tonight a guest at the notable reception in this city in forty years. Indeed, she was the first president's wife to whom a reception has ever been tendered here. President and Mrs. Cleveland visited Charleston on February 28, 1888, but Mrs. Cleveland was only here for a few hours. Presidents Washington, Monroe and Polk were unattended by their wives when they visited the city.

The ballroom was exquisitely decorated for the occasion and was in keeping with the splendid toilettes of the 500 brilliantly gowned women who came to do honor to the president's charming wife. Mrs. Roosevelt and the ladies of her party occupied a dais near the southern end of the room and received the guests, who were introduced by Mrs. Andrew Simonds, Jr., of this city. The reception began at 9 o'clock and lasted until after midnight.

Banquet to the President.

The banquet tendered to President Roosevelt tonight at the Charleston hotel was a fitting close to a day full of incidents and served to gather together men prominent in the affairs of the state, having solely in mind a greeting to the president, which would prove the sincerity and the warmth of feeling existing for him as the chief executive of the nation. The banquet hall was a bower of roses, pinks and smilax, artistically arranged, while loosely strewn over the tables were thousands of violets.

Over 300 invited guests were present, and the president was at his best.

In a few well chosen remarks Mayor Smyth welcomed President Roosevelt to Charleston.

The president's response was listened to with the closest attention and was interrupted by loud and continuous applause.

GREENSBORO BASE BALL TEAM

King Kelly Says He Has Signed a Good Set of Players—Kick Against the Schedule.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 8.—King Kelly, of the Greensboro base ball team was here tonight, returning from a northern trip. He says he has signed thirteen players, out of which an especially strong team is formed. He has contracts in his pocket for the following: Joe Consen, Rochester, N. Y.; Spencer Wilson, Corydon and Jas. H. Pough, of North Carolina; Suggs, of Oak Ridge, Birmingham, Ala.; McLeigh, catcher, of Richmond; Harry Skidmore, of Dubois, Pa.; second base; Ed McKean, of Cincinnati, short stop; Basley Kane, of Richmond, third base; Champ Cook, of Oak Ridge, left field; John Fillman, of Cleveland, Ohio, center field; E. A. Taylor, of Tarboro, right field; King Kelly will play first base.

Kelly says he will join Charlotte in a vigorous kick against the schedule as recently issued. He says Greensboro and Charlotte both are seriously discriminated against and won't submit to it.

Class day exercises by the senior class of the Baptist female university today were especially successful. The significant feature was "tree planting," which was really the founding of the university endowment fund by the seven young ladies constituting the class.

A mass meeting of citizens held late this afternoon adopt resolutions urging upon the national authorities the importance of immediate provision for accommodating a road from the city limits to the federal cemetery.

PORTO RICO TO MANILA

Troops Returned From the Former Shipped Immediately for the Latter

Newport News, Va., April 8.—The second battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, which has been stationed in Porto Rico for four years, arrived here today on the Red D. line steamer Maracibo. Major Jackson was in command. Nearly 300 of the men were discharged, their terms having expired. About 120 left for San Francisco, where they will sail for Manila for permanent duty.

ALL THE MILLS CLOSED

The Lockout in the Augusta District Goes Into Effect.

Augusta, Ga., April 8.—The situation in the strike of mill operatives was unchanged today, but at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon the lockout in the Augusta district went into effect. The Manufacturers' Association held a meeting last night and decided to fight to the end. This means that there will not be a splintering in Augusta or the House Creek valley tomorrow morning. Everything is quiet.

NORFOLK STRIKERS INDICTED

Three Held by Grand Jury for Attempting to Wreck a Car.

Norfolk, Va., April 8.—The grand jury this afternoon found true bills against J. W. Nicholson, A. C. Worrell and George Wynn, charged with attempting to wreck a car of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company. All three are charged with feloniously attacking the car and Worrell and Nicholson also with attempting to kill the motorman and conductor. All were former employees of the company.

PRESIDENT'S DAY

GREAT EVENT OF THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION

A Cordial and Enthusiastic As His Greatest Admirers Could Desire. An Immense Crowd Present to See and Hear Him—A Handsome Parade—The President's Speech—Presentation of the Sword to Major Jenkins—The Presidential Party Inspect the Exposition—Return to Summerville.

Charleston, S. C., April 9.—At Calhoun's funeral, when Hampton made his great campaign speech here in 1876, and when the confederate reunion was held here in 1899, great bodies of marching men filled the streets of this ancient city, and its sidewalks and doors and windows were filled with enthusiastic thousands; but all those great outpourings of the people were small compared with the procession which followed President Roosevelt to the exposition grounds today.

The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded and there was standing room only on the sidewalks and porches and doorways and in the wide piazzas of the houses along the line of march. Old and young were infected with patriotic fervor, and a man with whom nine-tenths of the people he saw differed politically was greeted with every manifestation of respect that a warm hearted people could show.

It reminded one of the story told of a little union girl in western Maryland, who rushed to the door of her home to see and possibly to scowl at General R. L. Lee as he rode past on horse back. When she saw his splendid face she shrunk back, saying: "How I wish he belonged to us." So thought the best people of Charleston today, and they believed it true when they heard the president proudly claim his southern birth-right at the auditorium later in the day.

The Parade.

The parade started from the St. John hotel, the president's quarters, at 10 o'clock and was composed of marines, seamen, cadets, artillerymen and militiamen of four states, under command of Captain Charles Morris, United States army at garrison at Sullivan's Island. The order was as follows:

Squad of dismounted city police; Colonel Morris and staff; marine corps, under Captain Henry Leonard, with drum corps; Charleston Light Dragoons, under Captain J. A. Smith, to the president; President Roosevelt in carriage with Mayor Smith, President Wagner, of the exposition, and Secretary Cortelyou, followed by fifteen other carriages containing Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson, Governor McSweeney, Governor Halden, Major Jenkins, ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson; the aldermen of Charleston and others, the civic representatives in carriages, followed by a battalion of coast artillery from Sullivan's Island, under Major Henry A. Rock, and the First Artillery band, six companies of naval forces from the United States ships Cincinnati, Topeka and Lancaster, under Lieutenant Commander Tullman; a battalion of seamen from the revenue cutters Forward, Hamilton and Algonquin, under command of Captain J. A. Smith; six companies of cadets of the South Carolina Military and Porter's academies; the Third Regiment of Charleston militia, Colonel Henry Schaefer, and the German Artillery, Lieutenant Puckhaber.

The men were in excellent trim and the weather was ideal with just enough crispness in the air to make marching comfortable.

The route was through Queen, Meeting, Calhoun, Rutledge and Grove streets to the exposition grounds and thence to the auditorium. The president stood in his carriage and acknowledged with a smile and bow the enthusiastic plaudits of the people. Passing a tall boy containing some of Charleston's Harvard alumni, decked with the college colors, he was greeted with the college yell and was evidently very much pleased.

Review of the Troops.

Arriving at the exposition grounds the president went immediately into the auditorium and waited until the head of the column had arrived in front of the building. When notified that the troops were ready to be reviewed he took his stand on a platform prepared for the purpose and conducted the review. Mrs. Roosevelt stood at his left and nearby were Mayor Smyth, Captain Wagner, Governor McSweeney, Governor Aycock and others. The president was particularly pleased with the appearance and march of the Jackies and made several complimentary remarks as various state troops passed before.

The president had been in Charleston more than twenty-four hours and had been cheered and greeted on all sides, when appearing, but the culminating event of the visit to Charleston and the exposition was when he came into the auditorium and bowed and smiled his acknowledgments to the plaudits which greeted him from 10,000 throats.

In the Auditorium.

The auditorium is a handsome building and with its flags and bunting freshly arranged for president's day and with a dais for the speaker, the front of which was covered with large flags was particularly beautiful. The audience heard each speaker with most attentive appreciation and cheered to the echo many of the sentiments expressed, but the president was of course the center of attention at all

times. President Roosevelt's inclusive, clear cut words never fell on more attentive ears. There was much in what he said and more in his manner of saying it. The president greeted his audience as "Americans," and while giving all credit to the south and South Carolina for her part in the history of the country, he made it plain that these were not enterprises and industry, continued and unceasing, if success and achievements were to be had in the future that would be comparable with the past.

The president was dressed in a well fitting Prince Albert cut rather high in the neck and buttoned closely, showing only a small section of a turn down collar and blue and white, four in hand tie.

The stage was crowded with prominent citizens of Charleston and about including all of the members of the city council, city officials and distinguished citizens. The ladies of the woman's board and the members of the reception committee occupied boxes. President Roosevelt, together with Captain Wagner and officers of the exposition, occupied seats on a small platform erected in the center of the stage and the audience commanded a splendid view. The Artillery band occupied seats to the president's left and furnished music at intervals during the exercises.

Introductory Speeches.

The first speaker was Captain Wagner, president of the exposition company. He was received enthusiastically and in a very few words extended cordial greetings to the president and the members of his party and all the visitors to the exposition.

Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, was the next speaker, and he extended the warmest and kindest greetings to the president from the people of South Carolina.

Governor Aycock's Speech.

The next address was made by Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, who brought kind words and a heartfelt welcome from the Old North State. Governor Aycock is a most eloquent speaker and he was received with great applause. He assured the president that all North Carolina was glad to have him in the south at any time, but especially on this particular occasion, the holding of the greatest exposition ever held in the south. Many visitors were here from his own state to join with South Carolina in welcoming him.

The President's Speech.

Mayor J. Adger Smyth then introduced the president. The audience seemed to have guessed Mayor Smyth's purpose for there was a burst of applause the moment he arose from his seat. The president said:

It is to me a peculiar privilege to speak to you on this beautiful city. My mother's people were from Georgia, but before they came to Georgia, before the Revolution, in the days of Colonial rule, they dwelt for nearly a century in South Carolina; and therefore I can claim your state as mine by inheritance no less than by the stronger and nobler right which makes each foot of American soil in a sense the property of all Americans.

Charleston is not only a typical southern city; it is also a city whose history teems with events which link themselves to American history as a whole. In the early Colonial days Charleston was the outpost of our people against the Spaniard in the south. In the days of the Revolution there occurred here some of the events which vitally affected the outcome of the struggle for independence and which have impressed themselves most deeply upon the popular mind. It was here that the tremendous, terrible drama of the civil war opened.

With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed a fine generosity and manliness in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized as hardly anything else could have emphasized how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great civil war, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed; and its memories are ever precious verities to be honored to the north and to the south. The devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether northern or southern—all these qualities of the men and women of the early sixties now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the animosity of anger and rancor that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

All of us, north and south, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. Those were iron times, and only the men could fight to its terrible finish the giant struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day, and to our children and children's children, the valiant deeds, the high endeavor, and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took part therein will remain forever a mark the level to which we in our turn must rise whenever the hour of the nation's need may come.

When four years ago this nation was compelled to face a foreign foe, the completeness of the reunion became instantly and strikingly evident. The exercise of more than an insignificant fraction of our strength, and the strain put upon us was slight indeed compared with the results. But it was a satisfactory thing to see the way in which the sons of the soldier of the Confederacy leaped eagerly forward, emulous to show in brotherly rivalry the qualities which had won renown for their fathers, the men of the great war. It was my good fortune to serve under an ex-Confederate general, General Wood, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago.

In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the southern, as there were men whose fathers had served in the northern army. Among the captains there was opportunity to promote but one to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion because of conspicuous gallantry in the field was the son of a Confederate general and was himself a citizen of this, the Palmetto State; and no American officer could wish to march to battle beside a more loyal, gallant, and absolutely fearless comrade than my former captain and major, your fellow-citizen, Micah Jenkins.

A few months ago, owing to the enforced absence of the governor of the Philippines, it became necessary to nominate a vice-governor to take his

place—one of the most important places in our government at this time. I nominated as vice-president an ex-Confederate, General Luke Wright, of Tennessee. It is therefore an ex-Confederate who now stands as the exponent of this government and this people in that great group of islands in the eastern seas over which the American flag floats. General Wright has taken a leading part in the work of steadily bringing order and peace out of the bloody chaos in which we found the islands. He is now taking a leading part not merely in upholding the honor of the flag by making it respected as the symbol of our power, but still more in upholding its honor by unswerving labor for the establishment of ordered liberty—of law-creating, law-abiding civil government—under its folds.

The progress which has been made under General Wright and those like him has been indeed marvelous. In fact, a letter of the General the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves! It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work for civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the Civil War fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray.

If ever the need comes in the future the past has made abundantly evident the fact that from this time on northern and southern will in war know only the generous desire to strive how each can do the more effective service for the flag of our common country. The same thing is true in the endless work of the peace, the never-ending work of building and keeping the marvelous fabric of our industrial prosperity. The upbuilding of any part of our country is a benefit to the whole, and every such effort as this to stimulate the resources and industry of a particular section is entitled to the heartiest support from every quarter of the union. Thoroughly good national work can be done only if each of us works hard for himself, and at the same time keeps constantly in mind that he must work in conjunction with others.

You have made a particular effort in your efforts to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown us that the West Indies and the Isthmus must in the future occupy a far larger place in our national policy than in the past. This is proved by the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the preparation for building an Isthmian canal, and, finally, by the changed relations which these years have produced between us and Cuba. As a nation we have an es- sential right to take honest pride in what we have done for Cuba. Our critics abroad and at home have insisted that we never intended to leave the island. But on the 20th of next month Cuba becomes a free republic and we turn over to the islanders the control of their own destiny. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the conduct of any other great state that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty, just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty.

Be it remembered, moreover, that after our three years' occupation of the island we turn it over to the Cubans in a better condition than it ever has been in all the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and anarchy within its limits. The mere fact that our administration in the island has minimized the danger from the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, alike to Cuba and to ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interest between us. But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ from her political relations with other powers. This fact has been formulated by us and accepted by the Cubans in the Platt amendments. It follows as a corollary that where the Cubans have taken a position of peculiar relationship to our political system they must similarly stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system.

We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other power; and in return, as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba different—that is, a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give to other powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest, and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one; and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba, as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity.

This exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. While material well-being is never all-sufficient to the life of a nation, yet it is the merest truisim to say that its absence means ruin. We need to build a higher life upon it as a foundation; but we can build little indeed unless this foundation of prosperity is deep and broad. The well-being which we are now enjoying can be secured only through general business prosperity, and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the sanity and the mutual respect, of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wage workers of every degree. As is inevitable in a time of business prosperity, some men succeed more than others, and it is unfortunately also inevitable that when this is the case some unwise people are sure to try to appeal to the envy and jealousy of those who succeed least. It is a good thing when these appeals are made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law, it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is small satisfaction to the less prosperous if they succeed in overthrowing both the more prosperous and themselves in the crash of a common disaster.

Every industrial exposition of this

type necessarily calls up the thought of the complex social and economic questions which are involved in our present industrial system. Our astounding material prosperity, sweep and rush rather than the more march of our progressive material development, have brought grave troubles in their train. We can not afford to blink these troubles, any more than because of them we can afford to accept as true the gloomy forebodings of the prophets of evil. There are great problems before us. They are not insoluble, but they can be solved only if we approach them in a spirit of resolute fearlessness, of common sense, and of honest intention to do fair and equal justice to all men alike. We are certain to fail if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealth which is simply the form of embodied thrift, foresight, and intelligence, who would shut the door of opportunity against those whose energy we should especially foster, by penalizing the qualities which have succeeded. Just as little can we afford to follow those who fear to recognize injustice and to endeavor to cut it out because the task is difficult or even if performed by unskillful hands—demagogues.

This is an era of great combinations both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work under the law, and the laws concerning them must be just and wise, or they will inevitably do evil; and this applies as much to the nation as to the individual. The most powerful labor union. Our laws must be wise, sane, healthy, conceived in the spirit of those who scorn the mere agitator, the mere inciter of class or sectional hatred; who wish justice for all men; who recognize the need of addressing ourselves to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative, and yet who recognize also that after combinations have reached a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exert over them, cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation.

Above all, the administration of the government, the enforcement of the laws, must be fair and honest. The laws must not be administered in the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly; in the interest of justice to each man be he rich or be he poor—giving immunity to no violator, whatever form the violation may assume. Such is the obligation which every public servant takes, and to it he must be true under penalty of forfeiting the respect both of himself and of his fellows.

THE SWORD PRESENTATION

The President Presents the Sword to Major Jenkins.

At the conclusion of the president's speech, President Wagner announced that the friends and admirers of Major Jenkins in South Carolina wished to present a sword to Major Jenkins on this occasion and presented Governor Thompson to the audience.

The former governor was greeted with enthusiastic applause as he stepped forward. A great shout of approbation, marked the close of the former governor's address and this swelled to an overwhelming greeting as the president sprang forward with evident delight and took the sword from the hands of Governor Thompson and turned to the gallant Major Jenkins. Major Jenkins stepped forward with soldierly bearing, clad in undress uniform of a major of Rough Riders, the full dress uniform being unknown in that country. It was a fine picture as the two former Rough Riders faced each other and the president, in ringing tones said:

"Major Jenkins: Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to hand you, my old friend, this sword. Such is the courage was of a temper that made it indifferent what the trial was, this sword, I am glad to do it, as a guest of the United States, as the president of the United States, I have the honor to do it as your friend and comrade."

In accepting the sword Major Jenkins said: "Mr. President, in the Spanish-American war I had the honor of being the only representative from South Carolina in that peerless volunteer regiment—the 'Rough Riders.' My state, with her gentle, soft voiced, glorious women, and her sons, almost without exception of some extraction, has always demanded of her representatives when they go to a battlefield that they come back with their shields or be brought back on them. With these resolutions to start with, and later on, the proud privilege of seeing what a thousand picked from 10,000 militant fellows who strove to form what was to be the 'Rough Riders' and brigaded and divided with the flower of the American army, the United States cavalry—it is a privilege which I have the honor to do it, as a guest of the United States, as the president of the United States, I have the honor to do it as your friend and comrade."

"Your prompt and generous recognition of the little that fell to my lot to accomplish—a recognition that was as quickly extended to the soldier from Arkansas as to the soldier from New York—has been a great honor to me. From time immemorial this form of testimonial has been especially gratifying to recipients. It is to me, Grateful to me as it is, this beautiful offering, Mr. President, my fellow state-men have added much to their gift by their graceful thoughtfulness in requesting you, my late comrade, to present it."

In accepting this sword, Sir, I wish to express to my fellow state-men, through you, my deep appreciation of the high honor they have this day conferred upon me and to assure them that this sword from now on, whether in my hand or that of my son's, will be consecrated to the common service of South Carolina and the United States; for, thank God, that service in the event of war, is evermore the same. I have fought with the sons of Hood and Wheeler, with the men in blue, and again I say thank God for our re-united country. The greatest, most magnificent, best beloved country on the face of God's green earth—the home of the free, the land of the brave—the United States."

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